began to function it was the first representative body of its kind to be known in the Islands[5] history. No traditions were behind it. No precedents could be cited to steer its course. A few members had belonged to the Malolos Congress, but the great majority of them were entirely without legislative experience. How readily under such conditions a gathering could have degenerated into a leaderless mob. How disappointing could have been the record of an untried body of men. How pleased chronic croakers would have been at the failure of the Philippine Assembly. In spite of all drawbacks, the Philippine Assembly succeeded in its purposes.

The Philippine Assembly in association with the Philippine Commission carried on the work of legislation. But now bills could not go through the legislative mill so rapidly as when there was no check on the Philippine Commission. Disputes between the two bodies were inevitable. Some differences could be compromised, but others could not. In the case of appropriations came a stalemate, and the Covernor-General assumed the right to allocate the budget items. But more important than anything, valuable lessons in law-making were learned by the accredited representatives of the Filipino people-

It was not difficult for the Philippine Senate to supplant the Philippine Commission. The Filipinos already had been given in 1913 a majority on the Philippine Commission, and so the change simply amounted to the substitution of an elective process for an appointive process. Then there came

to the Presidency of the Philippine Senate, with the prestige of having secured increased autonomy and the Congressional promise of ultimate independence for his people, and with ripe years of personal development behind him, Manual L. Quezon, the same Quezon who had been the Floor Leader of the Assembly and the energetic Resident Commissioner in the United States. Later he was to be joined in the Senate by his old friend, Sergio Osmena, former Speaker of the